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Notes from Queens County, Long Island.

The following plants, which, to the best of my knowledge, have not been reported from Long Island, seem sufficiently rare to deserve notice :

Dentaria diphylla, L. Flushing, near Kissena Lake (R. B. Lawrence); rare.

D. laciniata, Muhl. Abundant near Durkee's Pond, Flushing.

Arenaria lateriflora, L. Winfield; abundant.

Euonymus Americanus, L. Bayside; the erect form, not common.

E. Europæus, L. Frequent in Bowne's Woods, Flushing; a probable escape from the nurseries in the vicinity.

Trifolium hybridum, L. Lawrence Station.

Geum strictum, Ait. St. Ronan's Well, Flushing.

Viburnum cassinoides, L. Valley Stream.

Aster Radula, Ait. Valley Stream, L. I. R. R. (toward Springfield.)

A. acuminatus, Michx. Glen Cove, near railroad station.

Helianthus decapetalus, L. St. Ronan's Well, Flushing.

Coreopsis discoidea, T. & G. Springfield; together with small form of *Bidens connata*.

Lamprana communis, L. Flushing; roadside.

Mimulus moschatus, Dougl. Perfectly at home and scattered over a boggy swamp, about two miles east of Locust Valley, on right hand side of Oyster Bay road.

Veronica Anagallis, L.; var. *latifolia*, Britton. Flushing.

Mentha sativa, L. With *Mimulus moschatus*.

Symphytum officinale, L. Roadside near Flushing cemetery.

Myosotis verna, Nutt. St. Ronan's Well and College Point.

Cuscuta arvensis, Beyrich. On *Aster linariifolius*, L. Cedar Hurst.

Solanum Carolinense, L. Flushing.

Asarum Canadense, L. In woods on old Astoria road near Corona.

Chenopodium murale, L. Glen Cove and Flushing.

C. hybridum, L. Flushing.

Trillium erectum, L.; var. *album*, Pursh. Thorne's Woods, Great Neck.

Amianthium muscætoxicum, Gray. Valley Stream, L. I. R. R. towards Hewlett's; rather abundant in a small piece of moist woodland.
JULIUS A. BISKY, Flushing, L. I.

On the Occurrence of *Sherardia Arvensis*, L., in Canada.

Among the most recent introductions into this country is this beautiful little *Galium*, or Blue Field-madder. It was first found growing at Ottawa, near the city limits, by the roadside, and in tolerable abundance. For three years in succession it was collected there, and fifty or sixty specimens were gathered by the writer during that lapse of time. *Sherardia arvensis*, L., is a well-known and easily recognized European species occurring rather abundantly in fields and meadows, along fences, etc., across the Atlantic. With it were found the following species: *Stellaria media*, *Polygonum aviculare*, *P. hydropiper*, *P. Persicaria*, *Trifolium pratense*, *T. repens*, *Cnicus arvensis*, *Anthemis Cotula*, *Ranunculus acris*, *Leontodon Taraxacum*, *Chenopodium album*.

This very handsome though modest little plant was in blossom from the middle of June to the month of October, and produced seed.

HENRY M. AMI,

Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club.

A New Reagent for Lignin.

In Ber. d. deutsch. bot. Ges. (Vol. IV., p. 301) Hans Molisch recommends Thymol as a reliable reagent for coniferin. As this glucoside has been proved to be present in all lignified tissues, Thymol will rank with phenol, phloroglucin and indol as a reagent for lignin. The slightest traces of coniferin will be detected by means of this reagent, if applied in the following manner:

A twenty per cent. solution of Thymol in absolute alcohol is diluted with water as long as the liquid remains perfectly clear, *i. e.*, as long as no Thymol is precipitated. Then potassic chlorate in excess is added, the fluid is allowed to stand for several hours, and finally filtered. The section to be examined is moistened with the solution and a drop of concentrated hydrochloric acid is added, when, in a few instants, the cell-walls which contain lignin will assume a beautiful greenish-blue color. J. S.